

ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7529. Misbranding of Beecham's Pills. U. S. * * * v. 180 Dozen Packages of Beecham's Patent Pills. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11076. I. S. No. 2985-r. S. No. W-466.)

On August 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 180 dozen packages of Beecham's Patent Pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on June 26, 1919, by the B. F. Allen Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of aloes and ginger.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statement, borne on the labels of the packages, to wit, "Sold by the Proprietor, St. Helen's, Lancashire, England," was false and misleading, and the article was falsely branded as to the country in which it was manufactured or produced as it was in reality a domestic product. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the claims and statement regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, in the circular enclosed in the packages, to wit, that it was a cure for or remedy in the treatment of blood, dyspepsia, nervous debility, kidneys, secret maladies, etc., were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 11, 1919, the said B. F. Allen Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be reshipped to New York and there relabeled under the supervision of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7530. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. * * * v. 122 Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10135, 10136. I. S. Nos. 5579-r, 5580-r. S. No. C-1184.)

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 122 bottles of Knoxit Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Bartlesville, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 1, 1919, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbrandings, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article

was labeled in part: (Wholesale carton) "Knoxit The Great Gonorrhoea Remedy Knoxit in Five Days; Knoxit Safe, Sure, Guaranteed Try It;" (retail carton) "Knoxit The great Prophylactic for Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes. Call for by Name Only. Avoid Substitutes. Prepared only by Beggs Manufacturing Co. Chicago-Toronto;" (bottle) "Knoxit Liquid the great prophylactic. Call for by Name Only. Avoid Substitutes. Prepared by Beggs Manufacturing Co. Chicago-Toronto;" (circular) "Knoxit Liquid A highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat and inflammations of the mucous membranes. It is also beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers and cankers. Knoxit can be used with absolute confidence * * * For the Eye * * * For the Nose * * * For the Throat * * * For Ulcers and Hemorrhoids * * * For Other mucous Irritations."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars bore and contained the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, and of the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effect claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it consisted of a yellow aqueous solution containing glycerin, zinc acetate, alkaloids of hydrastis, perfumed with oil of rose, and each of said ingredients or any compound of the same was not capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it on the cartons and label and in the circular.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7531. Misbranding of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10649. I. S. No. 13022-r. S. No. E-1567.)

On June 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen jars of Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba, consigned on January 31, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by The Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Jar and wrapper) "A Valued Medicine for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Whites, etc.;" (circular) "Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs with Copaiba Is Specially Prepared for the Treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and simple Whites or Leucorrhoea * * * Tarrant's 'Compound Extract' is also a convenient and agreeable method of administering cubebs and copaiba in those disorders of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, vagina and urethra in which these drugs have proved their usefulness. * * * is chiefly used in the treatment of gonorrhoea. In other mucous discharges as chronic catarrh with profuse secretion, leucorrhoea, gleet, cystitis, etc. * * * is employed in diseases of the mucous membranes particularly those of a chronic character as leucorrhoea,